

Reception of the Inaugural.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, March 5, 1861.

The papers generally view the Inaugural as a mild though firm expression of lofty ambition and statesmanship.

The *Evening Bulletin*, of the country, calls it dignified; unworthy of the President; a weak declaration of war against the seceded States; a tiger's claw curled under the foot of Secessionism.

HARTFORD, Tuesday, March 5, 1861.

A national salute was fired in this city yesterday afternoon in honor of Lincoln's inauguration. The Inaugural gives great satisfaction to the Republicans, and many leading Democrats do not hesitate to speak well of it. They like its straightforward simplicity, and the assurance that it gives that the Government will be firmly administered, and the Union of all the States preserved.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, March 5, 1861.

The Inaugural of Mr. Lincoln was published in this city in extra last evening.

The *Post* (national) regards it, with the exception of a few inadequacies of expression, as a highly respectable paper. It infers from the general tone of the address that his Administration will not prevent a speedy and honorable adjustment of the present national troubles.

The *Times* (Democratic), says that the whole Message appears to be loose, disjointed, rambling affairs. The general purpose of the Message forces the conclusion that Mr. Lincoln has resolved to forego his doctrine of non-resistance at the point of the bayonet. The article concludes by saying that "our own conviction is that the Union is lost beyond hope. If the Message is carried out in good faith, there must be civil war within thirty days or the Southern people are set at naught, and the Union is lost. The only hope left is, that Mr. Lincoln will do as he says."

The *Tribune* (Republican) is quite sure that no document can be found among American state papers embodying more wisdom and higher patriotism, breathing kinder feelings to all sections of the country, or stamped with a firmer purpose to maintain the Union and Constitution inviolate, than the Inaugural Address of President Lincoln.

The *Democrat* (Westworth's paper) expresses a feeling of delicacy in giving its views in regard to the Inaugural, but, as it neither wishes nor expects anything at the hands of Mr. Lincoln, it can give the document its unqualified admiration.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Tuesday, March 5, 1861.

Mr. Lincoln's Inaugural gives universal satisfaction, to Democrats as well as to Republicans.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, March 5, 1861.

The Inaugural was published here at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in extra. It was well received by all parties, with a few exceptions. It is regarded as a very sensible and judicious document, and has produced a most favorable expression of opinion. It is generally conceded that the President has laid down the only policy for himself he could have done and be consistent with his duty and official oath, and in doing so has mingled wisdom with firmness admirably.

STAMFORD, Conn., Tuesday, March 5, 1861.

The Republicans of all shades are delighted with Mr. Lincoln's Inaugural. It satisfies the Independent Union men of all parties, and few or none are found to object to its temper or position.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, March 5, 1861.

The President's Inaugural was published in extra yesterday afternoon, and was sought after with great avidity by persons of all parties.

The *Republican* (Douglas Democrat) says we fell to find in it any disposition to keep party platform and party policy aside, but its good words and studied sentences seem to have been prompted by some idea of meeting the expectations of the Republicans who elected him. We hoped for a more conservative and more conciliatory expression of sentiment. Much will depend upon the putting into practice of the ideas advanced that will tell the question be it one of expediency or right: whether the ports can be held or not, and the revenues collected without bloodshed.

The *Democrat* (Republican) says, we can only say this morning that it meets the highest expectations of the country, both in point of statesmanship and patriotism, and that its effect on the public mind cannot be other than salutary in the highest degree.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 5, 1861.

At a meeting of the Republican Council of One Hundred of this city, held this evening, Wm. G. Weed was unanimously elected President for the ensuing year. Strong resolutions were passed, approving the Inaugural of President Lincoln, in favor of the Union, and against any compromise that would lower the standard of the Republican party and the principles promulgated in the Chicago platform.

The Inaugural of President Lincoln is received here and apparently throughout the State generally, with satisfaction, although there are some conflicting views as to the interpretation of the policy it forebodes, and some partial hostility to its positions. In the Chamber of the State Executive it has been the subject of conversation during the day. Mr. Morgan, regarding it as a masterpiece of statesmanship, and a conservative policy, and regarding its very style, objected to its tone by some, as an evidence that President Lincoln leans on himself alone and is ready to speak his own sentiments to the people in his own way. He believes that the commercial interests of New-York would be better satisfied with the inauguration of a President who would be satisfied in his approval of the holding of a National Convention, and in his clear, explicit declaration in favor of delivering up fugitive slaves.

The *Atlas* and *Argus* attacks the Message as weak, rambling, loose, and as inviting civil war. It says Mr. Lincoln needs the Inaugural, and that he needs it as much as the Government and the people need an instrument of force instead of opinion. True, he asserts that the responsibility of civil war will rest with the seceded States. But how? He will undertake, with the army and navy, to capture the forts and collect the revenues in these States, and if the people resist they will be treated as insurgents, and will be regarded as commencing civil war.

The *Atlas* and *Argus* of tomorrow morning takes the further position that in denying the binding force of the decisions of the Supreme Court upon Congress and the Executive, President Lincoln is guilty of usurpation, and places himself on the platform of a usurper, instead of on the Constitution. It says, if higher law, instead of the Constitution, is to be the basis of his administration, he must maintain the rights of Southern citizens and their property in the Territories, Northern citizens of all parties will sustain him in defending the Federal property.

The *Statesman*, the organ of the radicals, regards the Inaugural as indicative of the determination to enforce the laws. It says Mr. Lincoln admits his declaration to all the tenets of that platform of principles upon which he secured the votes of the people. In doing so he solemnly declares the loyalty and the patriotism of his party, and disavows all sympathy and concert of action with that class of politicians who make principles subservient to their party needs, and who stand ready to ignore party professions of fundamental principles for temporary results.

The *Evening Journal* is entirely satisfied, and lauds the Inaugural highly as sound, conservative and patriotic. It says no measure was ever received with greater favor. It says Mr. Lincoln is to be congratulated, not only for his impressive and equally firm and conciliatory, but for his high and pure and exalted patriotism, and affords unmistakable evidence of his purpose to go to the very verge of his constitutional duty to reconcile conflicting interests, to restore harmony to the Union, and to bring back the seceded States to the allegiance to the Republic. It says the Inaugural is a masterpiece of statesmanship, and that it indicates a conciliatory spirit which will govern his administration, and presents solid grounds upon which to base the hope that are long dark was clouds which hang over the Republic will be dispersed by the rising sun of fraternal fellowship and peace.

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The Democratic members endorse, almost without exception, the position of the *Atlas* and *Argus*, and believe the attempt to enforce the revenue laws must lead to collision and war.

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The *Courier* (Democratic) has a very sensible article in substance as follows: "The Inaugural, and think it is, we are on the whole gratified with the tone and temper of the address. It is moderate, decided, and not without positive merit. A more difficult task was never imposed upon living man—the production of a docu-

ment which should satisfy the Union sentiment of the country in the present crisis, and at the same time not offend the national feeling to the growing flames of secession and civil war. It is a masterpiece of statesmanship, and the fact of the division of the Republican party into Unionists and Disunionists, imposed an additional burden on Mr. Lincoln. He could not more aptly than he has wisely attempted to do either. He has achieved his position in the main in a nearly straight-forward way.

The *Express* (Republican) defers comment, but says, let it suffice now for an indication of our feeling that we pronounce the Inaugural Message to be just such a document as we expected from the Abraham Lincoln for whom we cast our vote.

The *Commonwealth* (Republican) says it is, in our mind, all that could be desired, and we think that our fellow-citizens in the Border States will coincide in this opinion we can scarcely doubt, and should the well-constituted authorities which now pretend to govern the seceded States not succeed in preventing the dissemination of the address within their borders, we feel confident that its influence must have been felt to the benefit of the conservative and conciliatory elements, and that it will, in the emphatic language of President Lincoln, be of their own creation; but we feel that the nothing effect of such rambling, such patriotic, and such fatherly sentiments as are uttered by President Lincoln will prove life of upon the waters, and eventually calm the public mind.

The *Free Press* (Democratic) says, the whole Message appears to be loose, disjointed, rambling affairs. The general purpose of the Message forces the conclusion that Mr. Lincoln has resolved to forego his doctrine of non-resistance at the point of the bayonet. The article concludes by saying that "our own conviction is that the Union is lost beyond hope. If the Message is carried out in good faith, there must be civil war within thirty days or the Southern people are set at naught, and the Union is lost. The only hope left is, that Mr. Lincoln will do as he says."

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Municipal and Charter Elections.

Special Dispatch to THE N. Y. TRIBUNE.

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Mr. Buchanan in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, March 5, 1861.

Mr. Buchanan was received here very enthusiastically by a large number of citizens. He will be welcomed to the city as he has been to the city of Lancaster to-morrow by the City Guards.

THE CASE OF JUDGE VANDERBILT.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, March 5, 1861.

A full pardon was not granted to Judge Vanderbilt by Mr. Buchanan. His term of imprisonment was commuted from twenty to three years. His line was not recalled.

FOR EUROPE.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 5, 1861.

The steamship America sails to-morrow for Halifax and Liverpool at 9 a.m. The mails close at 6:30 a.m.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, March 5, 1861.